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—BLOOD—
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DR. KENNEDY
—said have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine Favorite Remedy, he still continues the practice of his profession, He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of surgery. Having lived at a distance, except in Maryland cases, by sending a statement of their cases can be treated at home. Address
DR. DAVID KENNEDY, BONDSTOWN, N. Y.

—*F. W. Faber.*

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1879.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS:
One copy, one year, \$1.50
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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

THE JOURNAL OFFICE IN FLAMES!!

GALLEYS FIRED—CASES OVERTURNED, AND TYPE SCATTERED ABOUT PROMISCUOUSLY.

A Narrow Escape from Total Destruction.

About half past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, Nov. 19th, the building used by us as a printing office was discovered in flames. Some young people of the village had been to Oswego to an entertainment, and on their return, about the above-mentioned time, discovered the fire by the merest chance.

The alarm was promptly given, by ringing the engine house bell and that of the Episcopal Church. The citizens seemed very reluctant to crawl out of their warm beds, but soon they began to assemble upon the streets. The locality of the fire was easily found, and in a short time a crowd gathered around the JOURNAL office.

The hose cart was taken from the engine house, and the hose fastened to the underground iron pipe in front of Mr. A. C. Thomas' residence. Upon laying the hose it was discovered that there was not enough on the cart to reach the burning building. So the truck was sent back after another length or two.

Meanwhile the citizens had organized a "pail brigade," and were bringing water in pails, dish-pans and all kinds of receptacles, and throwing it on the flames. A great deal of good was done in this way, as, fortunately, there was no wind at the time, and the fire was kept within the building by these means; but no real work could thus be done to arrest the progress of destruction—the firing being in such an awkward place to reach; viz., in the basement, between a large pile of wood and the foundation wall of the building. The only opening to the hot-bed of the flames being a small cellar window.

The cart soon brought more hose. This was attached, and soon the water was squirting rapidly through the pipe, propelled by a large force pump in Mr. A. C. Thomas' grist mill. By cutting holes through the floor, and inserting the stream there, the flames were soon under control. But they had insidiously crept into many places and some time elapsed before they were finally extinguished.

But very few of our readers can have a correct idea of the appearance of our office at that time. Columns of matter that had been placed in type and corrected for this issue of the JOURNAL had been pried; cases full of type had been knocked over upon the floor, one or two had even fallen down cellar among the wood and cinders; water had been thrown over much of the material of the office; cases of job type were badly mixed, and, in fact, it was anything but a neat printing office. We hardly know where to begin or what to do. But the JOURNAL is issued, and greets you as one that has gone through fire and smoke, and many difficulties, and its readers must excuse it if the paper does not quite come up to its usual standard and if an occasional error is discovered in its columns.

Every one thinks the fire was the work of an incendiary, and nearly all of those who were first on the spot smelt the odor of burning kerosene very strongly. Besides the fire started in a locality where it would be utterly impossible for it to have originated from the stove or any such cause. But when we look for the motive for such a dastardly act, we are at sea. We did not know that there was any one mean enough in our peaceful lit-

tle village to commit such an outrageous act, and more than this, even if there were a person who would stoop so low, we did not suppose we had an enemy who hated us so bitterly as to resort to a cowardly and mean deed, like the above, to avenge himself.

Such an act is an unmitigated crime, as it was not only a wanton destruction of our own property, but endangered much belonging to other persons, which would undoubtedly have been wiped out had it not been for the fortunate early discovery of the fire. We do not know what to say of such an act, but if we had the pleasure of seeing the person who committed the deed in our private office for a few moments we think we would know what to do with him.

We were insured in the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the Fire Association of the same place, Reuben J. Green, agent, and the companies will probably do what is right in the matter, but a printing office is an institution that cannot have even a small fire without much damage being done outside of what insurance companies pay for, and therefore our loss will be considerable, although the amount received on the insurance will go part way toward remunerating us.

The building is owned by Homer Ballard, and is damaged to the extent of \$50.00 or \$75.00. We understand that he had no insurance.

Many citizens worked hard for the suppression of the flames, and our thanks are due them, but especially are we indebted to Captain and Nap. Boyd for work done by them. Messrs. Almeron and Amos Thomas also have our thanks, as much of the credit for extinguishing the fire is due to their water works. The firemen also come in for a word of praise.

And, in conclusion, we again ask our readers to be lenient with us this week, and we will try to do better by them in our next issue; and hope that before then we may know who was the one who came so near rendering our office valueless.

THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Last evening (Thursday, Nov. 13th) was the night of the season at the Manhattan Literary Association.

John Hogan, who is acting-secretary until the trial of W. A. Bond shall have been finished, read the minutes of the previous meeting in detail, in the course of which he announced that two new members had been admitted—Charles O'Brien and John Wilkinson. He also read part of some remarks made by one of the members, who said that they had had enough of domineering from a certain member and that hereafter no one-man power would be tolerated. During the reading of the above, the impeached secretary gazed steadfastly at the ceiling.

The minutes were unanimously adopted. Mr. Farley then took the stand and said that W. A. Bond had not brought the minute book of the Association, although he had been requested to do so several times, and was specially ordered by letter to bring them to the present meeting.

Mr. Bond informed the members that he had not received any letter. This is a repetition of a game which he played, or attempted to play, on another deaf-mute association about a year ago. His excuse was accepted, nevertheless, and he was then asked to bring them to the next regular meeting.

The secretary was requested to write the charges that had been made against Mr. Bond, at the previous meeting, on the large slate. It is unnecessary here to repeat them, as they were given in full in the JOURNAL of November 6th.

Mr. Carlin asked that the charge which had reference to himself be struck out, as he had no ill-feeling towards Mr. Bond, and if he (Bond) had ever done him any wrong, he forgave him.

Mr. Wilkinson suggested that the trial proceed till they come to the charge Mr. Carlin wished to rescind, and that then the members could consider his petition.

The first charge was then taken up, and, although Bond and his meek ally, Godfrey, tried to make confusion, it was clearly shown that the defendant had refused, in a defiant and insulting spirit, to attend a meeting called for the purpose of paying into the treasury all money received from the late excursion, although he held, at the time (and still holds) money received from that source.

A vote being taken on the strength of the evidence submitted, he was found guilty, only four members out of twenty-nine believing (1) in his innocence.

The next charge was to the effect that he had "insulted Dr. Gallaudet, in open meeting."

Bond could not even make a pretence of denial to this charge, the only point he advanced being that it was not an "open meeting." Mr. John Carlin was asked to give his opinion, the facts being as follows:—The president having called the members to order, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the treasurer was called to report the financial state of affairs, while he was preparing his report the insult was given. Was it an open meeting? Mr. Carlin hesitatingly said that it was.

A member named Rusk was the only one who voted Not Guilty to the second charge, all the others voting Guilty.

It being eleven o'clock by the time the second charge was disposed of, it was decided to postpone the rest till the next meeting.

Mr. Farley said that if W. A. Bond would bring the minute Book and all the papers relating to the affairs of the Association to the next meeting he would agree to strike out the 3d and 4th charges.

An amusing incident of the trial was the ignorance manifested by W. A. Bond. He did not know the meaning of the word "impeach," and insisted that it was synonymous with the word "discharge." Many of the members tried to explain his error, but Bond would not agree with them. He said he wanted them to tell him what the word meant, but, when told, he would not believe, putting one in mind of the old Scotch woman, who said, "I'm willing to be convinced, but I'd like to see the man that can convince me."

Mr. Carlin said a few words about the remaining charges, after which the meeting adjourned.

President Diamond managed to keep good order throughout, and deserves credit for the fair and just decisions which characterized his rulings.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the partial destruction of the office of this paper by fire, combined with other causes, renders it necessary to postpone the meeting of the Ontario Literary Club which was announced to take place to-morrow (Friday) evening, until future notice.

H. C. RIDER, President.
G. L. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

The seventh anniversary of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes was celebrated last evening in St. Ann's Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter presided, and Bishop Huntington, of Central New York; the Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen, rector of Trinity Church, Buffalo; the Rev. Dr. Spencer, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the rector of St. Ann's, and the Rev. Edward H. Kraus, occupied seats within the chancel. The Rev. Mr. Kraus, the Rev. Dr. Spencer, and the Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen read different parts of the church service, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet explained the origin, progress and condition of the missionary work, and Bishop Huntington preached the sermon. An interesting feature of the services was Dr. Gallaudet's interpretation in sign language of the ritual and sermon to the deaf-mutes, of whom several hundred were present. "The words of my text," said Bishop Huntington, "will be found in the first chapter of St. Luke, 68th verse 'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for he hath visited and redeemed his people.' It is not apt to be remembered, I think, that this cry of joy sounding out in the Churches daily service, just before the confession of her everlasting faith, is the first utterance of a man who had been dumb. His mouth was opened immediately and his tongue loosened and he spoke and praised God. The sign language had just been used, and signified that he was deaf as well as mute. What took place then so near the cradle of Christ was a type of what was to come, and we have come here to-night from various quarters to celebrate an unmistakable invention of Christian ingenuity—the deaf-mute mission, borne of a brain and heart which never could have been on the earth if Jesus of Nazareth had not come. Original as it is in these late years, its originality runs back and has its sacred fountain in the nativity at Bethlehem. The Saviour born there, being what he was, his life once lived, his agony of love suffered and triumphing, his death tasted for every man and child that shall ever live—then some time or other, some where or other this charity of a church mission to deaf-mutes must be. It was as sure to come as His Gospel was to survive."

"Only twenty-nine years ago our friend, the rector of the parish of St. Ann, having been confirmed seven years before in our communion and married five years before to the deaf-mute lady whose mind and spirit have in so many ways sustained this undertaking, was ordained a deacon in this city, and immediately formed here a Bible class of deaf-mute adults—the germ of St. Ann's Church organized in 1852. In 1859 the rector here began to strike out to other cities, starting voluntary services of sign worship, preaching, gathering and comforting mutes, teaching an assistant to conduct the sign service at home. It was on one of the earlier of these hasty expeditions in Boston that I first came to feel the attraction and power of his plan, and since that time my confidence has never wavered. Step by step from city to city that Church work went on. Finally in 1872 in this parish, always the mother of these ministries, the society whose seventh anniversary we keep to-night was organized and incorporated. Its efforts since then are less irregular and its manager is less lonely. In different dioceses, five speaking clergymen, two deacons, several lay readers and Bible-class teachers work with him. There are some fifty stations. Two thousand five hundred souls are reached. In the hush of their senses they can read the hymns that are sung and the prayers that rise. With all this go tender pastoral sympathy and care."

In conclusion Bishop Huntington made an earnest and eloquent appeal to his hearers to give liberally to the support of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer.*

MICHAEL COYNE, a deaf-mute, lately of Baltimore, Md., is a brick-molder in Denver, Col.

The mystery which has long enveloped a certain dashing young Bostonian way of getting a living has at last become known, and will, in due time, be made public.

HENRY F. HICKS is an experienced deaf-mute farmer at Danville Junction, Mo. His deaf-mute sister is the wife of Mr. Stearns, the baker at the American Asylum.

It is reported by a New England correspondent that one of the deaf-mute lay-preachers near Boston is taking steps preparatory to his ordination as a minister in the Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dean, left Brooklyn on the 10th for Minnesota. They were stopping over at Poughkeepsie and at Niagara Falls, and expect to reach home about the end of the week.

S. M. BROWN is employed as an engraver on glass in the now-renowned store of R. C. Macy & Co., on the corner of 14th street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Brown used to be a bookkeeper in Belleville, Can.

On his way from Ansonia, Me., to Belfast, Rev. Samuel Rowe passed the night with Mr. C. F. Folsom, at the home of his parents in Waterville, and was shown over the cythe factory by Mr. Folsom the next day.

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Mr. LIVINGSTONE is stopping at the American House for several days.

MR. EYER A. BROWN, of West Winstersport, Me., and Miss Eliza Stevenson, of South Newbury, Me., were married November 5th by Rev. Samuel Rowe in the presence of the bride's father, who is confined to his bed by sickness.

JAMES CARY, a deaf-mute, lately of Iowa, who was once a student of the National Deaf-Mute College, had his clothes stolen in a saloon by his companion the other day. He caught the thief to be arrested, and he received a sentence of ten days in the jail in Denver, Col.

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HERMAN WEST, of West Fulton, N. Y., formerly a pupil at the New York Institution, had been in business a undertaker and cabinet-maker for the past seven years, and sold out last winter. He has a good farm, and plenty of silver in it. He says he is as rich as the richest man in the city.

The father of Miss Eliza Sprague died in Rochester in October last of consumption after suffering for six years. The remains were sent to Lockport for interment. Ella will remain in Rochester for her mother for the present and contribute to the comforts of their home by sewing.

DEATH for the second time during the present term has entered the Ohio Institution. Willie Randall of Parkman, Granger county died November 16th of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. He entered the institution a little over three weeks ago; was a new pupil and had attended school but a few days.

ALBERT BALLIN, a rising young semi-mute artist, has an art studio at No. 21 East 15th street, between Union Square and Fifth Avenue, New York City. Mr. Ballin is only a boy in years, yet he took the highest prize at the New York Institution, for proficiency in all studies, when he graduated two years ago.

At a recent wedding in Dixmont, Me., Miss Myra E. Alden made the acquaintance of a young lady from Bridgewater, Mass., whose father was a semi-mute, he having lost his hearing entirely at ten years of age. But he was proficient in articulation and lip-reading, and lived happily among his respectable friends without ever meeting any deaf-mutes.

PROFESSOR JOE TURNER writes from Boston, November 5th: "There was a good attendance of silent people in the hall, 13 Essex street, Boston, to hear with their eyes a good lecture delivered by a mute named Mr. Wade. From what I have heard of his several lectures, I do not hesitate in saying that he has a good talent for reading. I was present there for mental amusement. I noticed many familiar faces with great pleasure. Mr. George A. H. H. is the man to manage the society well, requested me to say a few farewell words, which I accordingly did. The hall is well adapted to the purposes for which the deaf-mutes meet on Sunday and Wednesday. They could not have engaged a better hall."

A recent member of the Boston Commonwealth contains an interesting account of Dixmont, Me., where dwells our fair correspondent Miss Myra E. Alden. After describing the romantic and picturesque scenery, the writer adds that in Dixmont no intoxicating liquor is sold, consequently the town has but one pauper, and is entirely free from debt. The writer then goes on to say:

"We were introduced to a family of the name of Alden, the father near eighty years of age, who claims to be of the eighth generation from John Alden and Priscilla, of colonial days, and whose youngest daughter, is, to my mind, an ideal of the latter. Miss Knowlton should see this young lady who are almost sure that she would point out the face of her Priscilla, even if it is a copy of the famous Hunt, and substitute that of the living descendant in its place. An older sister is a deaconess (though she can articulate) who also suffers from partial loss of sight. She was partly educated at the blind institution in South Boston and partly at the American Asylum, where she might have been a teacher but for the loss of sight. As we talked to the hearing sister who uninterruptedly communicated it to the other, in the always interesting sign-alphabet, and then we talked with her, by writing, with a good deal of interest."

PROFESSOR JOE TURNER writes from Boston, November 9th: "I have, this morning, found, among my old papers, a very grateful letter of August 11th from one of my Virginia pupils, Mr. Thomas McCree, who edits the *Banner* at Buchanan, Va. He said that a good number of my old pupils living in his surrounding neighborhood would be glad to welcome their old teacher to their respective homes, and would attend his services in a body. I will give you their names as follows: Thomas McCree and his wife, John W. Mills, a farmer, Wm. C. Kane, gardener, a very skillful cattle dealer, Miss Kate Bungegarden, a very skillful dealer, Isaac N. Childers, a master and carpenter, Miss Deila, Henry Keeling, of Wytheville, Va., a farmer with a large family, John D. Pickens, a successful farmer and shrewd broker like his father, Nathan Camp, a lively stable keeper, Thomas Shinn, a good shoemaker, Dulaney Kumble, an excellent tanner, and Aloisio Woodard, I believe a farmer. They are a nice set, of whom I have reason to be proud, and who are quite an honor to the Virginia Institution where they were educated. I will be glad to meet them all somewhere in West Virginia one Sunday in January. I think Clarksville would be the place."

MATTIE A. BROWNE.

SUNBEAMS.

A double-shell race—Clams.

Theatrical stars shine at night.

An importers Clear—The Sheriff.

The first duty on t—is to cross it.

AN ESSAY.

READ BEFORE THE UNION TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB, WRITTEN BY MISS MATTIE A. BROWNE, WHO HAS NOT HEARD A SOUND FOR 20 YEARS.

[From the *Austin, Minn., Register.*]
Being deprived of hearing, I don't know a word that has been spoken at any of your meetings. Nevertheless, here I come, time and again, watching first one and then another as he gets up, shakes his fist, points his finger, or swings his arms, and wonder what he can be saying that requires such gestures. My conjectures are futile; still, it actions speak louder than words, I gain the most forcible part of what is said.

I suppose you all unite in denouncing intemperance,—that rapacious vulture which gnaws at the vitals of manhood. Dazzled by his gilded wings, and enchanted by his allurement and temptations, we heed not the presence of the treacherous foe, until he strikes at a vital part. Then, alas! his hold is usually too firm to be loosened, and the hapless victim struggles helplessly in the relentless vultures grasp. Since we live in a land where intemperance is so common, would it not be well to avoid everything that can possibly lead to it? No one is so strong but what he may fall. In some unguarded moment, when relying on his own strength, he may loosen his hold of the All-sustaining Arm and take a false step.

I have felt grieved many times since I came to this neighborhood, by the disregard I have seen paid to the Sabbath. Working on Sunday may gain transient ends, but taking the year through, nothing is gained by it, nor nothing is lost by resting one day in seven. I am sure that no one here this evening, feels any richer for the work he has performed on the Sabbath. You would doubtless all be startled if any one should assert that it is wrong to profane the Lord's day as to take the life of a fellow being, and yet: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Is just as much one of God's commandments, as: "Thou shalt not kill." Violating the first, frequently leads to the second. It may commence with playing pin, but it soon gets to shuffling cards and gambling. Alterations ensue, one crime following another, until they reach the criminal's bar, the felon's cell and the gallows. Again, young men loaf about on Sunday. They smoke and chew; for no one can be a modern gentleman until he chews tobacco. What if it does make him sick? It is only a sure proof of his unmanliness, which must be overcome at all hazards. Having passed that ordeal, they don't care for the "government" nor the "old woman," they will just go in and take a social glass of cider, or a mug of ale; one stimulant demanding another, each little stronger, and thus they are led on step by step, until they reach the drunkard's grave.

Like the man who wrote for his own epitaph: "I was well enough; I took salts, and here I lie." So many a drunkard, as he sprawls in the ditch, or attempts to flee from the imaginary demons that haunt his tortured brain should have written over his head: "I was well enough; I broke the Sabbath and commenced chewing tobacco, and here I am." Perhaps you say: "It is different with us in the country, we may as well work a little, catch a few fish, or go hunting, as to lounge around all day."

Beware! Vice and intemperance are but the consummation of unrestrained, petty habits. We know not how soon the shiftings of fortune may take us to crowded thoroughfares, where Satan has innumerable agents disguised in every form, lurking about, devising methods of beguiling the innocent and unsuspecting. Those who have been nurtured in quiet homes, and sheltered by the love of watchful parents, know little of the vile machinations, the false allurement, and foul temptations that beset the inexperienced when cast upon the cold, unfeeling world. They little realize the thoughtless words and jests that have unnerved many a youth, causing him to stagger from the rugged path of right and honor, and gaze upon the broad and dazzling road to ruin. Then let us steadfastly strive to mould our characters in virtue and temperance, and lay the foundation firmly upon the "Rock of Ages." But few have the faculty of Mrs. Thynge and John B. Gough for holding an audience spell-bound, and softening obdurate hearts, until penitential tears roll down furrowed cheeks, and trembling hands add new names to the pledge; but in God's vine-yard the lowly violet buds its use as well as the lilies; the butter-cups and daisies, as well as the acacia and magnolias.

Mark Twain tells us that during his rambles in Europe, he visited an ancient castle that had been repeatedly besieged by powerful armies, but bombshells and cannon balls fell harmless against the solid structure. Yet those gigantic walls that had withstood the missiles of war, and the storms of centuries had been forced asunder, over come and crumbled by the offshoots of tiny seeds which the winds of heaven had wafted into the crevices of the wall. So may good deeds, kind words and timely smiles find their way into sin-hardened hearts that have resisted the powers of persuasive eloquence and polished oratory, and by their magic influence, overcome the formidable walls of vice and intemperance. Therefore every one should earnestly strive to contribute his mite to the glorious cause of temperance reform.

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Is a man who plays whist a whistler?

Motto for bakers—Dare to dough right.

A smile on the face is worth two in a tumbler.

A fall opening—The uncovered coal hole.

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

DEMOCRATS everywhere should inform themselves carefully of the action of their party throughout the country, and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1879 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

THE YEAR 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of this country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permanently changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference.

THE WORLD, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great contest. It will do this in no spirit of servile partisanship, but temperately and firmly. As a newspaper THE WORLD, being the organ of no man, no clique and no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim hereafter, as heretofore, at accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of THE WORLD. No interest, however powerful, shall ever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of THE WORLD.

During the past year THE WORLD has seen its daily circulation trebled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as THE WORLD believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that THE WORLD'S record for 1880 may be written of the approbation and the support of many thousands more of new readers in all parts of this Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Daily and Sundays, one year, \$10; six months \$5.50; three months, \$3.75.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, \$8; six months, \$4.25; three months, \$2.25; less than three months, \$1 a month.

The Sunday World, one year, \$2.

THE MONDAY WORLD, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, \$1.50.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD (Tuesday and Friday)—Two DOLLARS a year. To CLUB AGENTS—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty-five.

THE WEEKLY WORLD (Wednesday)—ONE DOLLAR a year. To CLUB AGENTS—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen number sent free on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

Send post-office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Risk at risk of the sender.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

Subscribers who send \$1 for a year's subscription before December 23 will receive THE WEEKLY WORLD from the date of their subscription.

TO MARCH 5, 1881.
This will include the Presidential campaign and the inauguration of the next President.

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THE WORLD,

MR. PIMM'S VISITS THE WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Thinking that some word from me pertaining to my recent visit to the Western New York Institution may interest the readers of the highly appreciated JOURNAL, I accordingly contribute them.

Upon the receipt from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of his selection, as a State pupil at that institution, of a deaf-mute boy, transferred from the New York Institution, I some days ago, took him to Rochester, and thereby had a chance to give the Institution a short visit.

On reaching our destination proposed by the old New York Central Railway, we, by an unexpected chance, were met at the depot by the supervisor of the boys at the institution, who had just placed on board the train a pupil going home, westward, and we were escorted to the institution. This school, we found, is situated about two miles north of the depot, facing the Genesee River, commanding fine, picturesque and attractive views in summer days. For the accommodations of the pupils, the present buildings are much better than the one south and below, once occupied. Ushered into the reception room, we were shown seats, and enjoyed chats with the supervisor. Unluckily, I missed an opportunity of seeing the principal, as he, according to his doctor's advice, accompanied by his wife, was on an extended trip to Philadelphia, the Maryland institution, New York, and other points, with the intention of relieving himself from the burdens of care and business for a while, with the hopes of ameliorating his physical strength. The other officers were at their positions, as usual with whom I am pleased to have made acquaintance. It was found necessary to communicate with them by means of finger-spelling, as most of them (all speaking except the supervisor) are unacquainted with the sign-language which we generally use. All of them are nice, courteous people. The matron, Mrs. Whitman, the mother of the principal, is of good disposition, and is "the right person in the right place." The pupils belonging to that institution are forced to practice finger-spelling, as sign-making is prohibited, as I understood. School-rooms were shown me, and it afforded me much pleasure to witness the ways in which the instructors are managing the pupils.

It may be safe to say that the scholars have made fair progress in their studies by the practice of spelling. Compositions written by some juvenile children, which I had the pleasure of perusing, had good indications that they have made improvement remarkably for so short a duration of their schooling. In one room where Miss Hamilton, a teacher of great experience and of much knowledge, has the supervision, the pupils are taught chiefly to articulate after Prof. Bell's visible speech system. This room consisted of the pupils of the most advanced grade.

What was written on the teacher's black-board upon the above system, by which to instruct the scholars to articulate, was perfectly Greek to me. I could not comprehend a bit of it. It happened that there were present in the room two gentlemen of some distinction, who seemingly took the utmost interest in the exercises of the articulators. Further particularizing on this subject seems so unnecessary that I shall not dwell upon it any longer. The number of pupils there is about one hundred, and that of teachers is nine, all without exception speaking persons. The pupils were comfortably quartered, and enjoying good health. They seemed to be interested in chats, with mute visitors, which the writer, indeed, enjoyed much, and his memory of the pleasure of visiting that point will not soon be effaced.

My thanks are due to the officers, including S. H. Howard, and some of the scholars for their hospitalities and courtesies extended to me during my short visit there.

I had the pleasure of meeting your correspondent "Minnehaha," who was in the course of conversation, found to be a youth of remarkable talents and brightness. J. W. Pimm. Wolcott, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1879.

Reply to that Sorehead Manager of the O. D. M. A. A.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The insinuations thrown out by "One of the Managers" in the JOURNAL of November 6th against the committee having in charge the arrangements of the late Ohio Alumni Re-union, are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and are only in keeping with the remarkable regard for truth which the aggressive has been displaying in his queer "monkey shins" in the JOURNAL, under different aliases.

Now as to the facts. Prior to 1875, it was customary for the managers, five in number, to meet in Columbus in the early part of the year in which the re-union was to be held, fix its date and transact such other business as pertaining to it. Their expenses and mileage being paid out of the association's funds. Also it was necessary for one or more of the managers to be in Columbus a week or more before the association met, and perfect arrangements. All this, of course, was expensive, and to do away with it the association authorized a committee of arrangements to be appointed by the president who should fix the time of the meeting of meeting, and make all necessary preparations for it. Hence the committee did not overstep its bounds and trespass upon the duties of the managers, as "One of the Managers" would make it appear.

The president of the association, though living out of the State, did, by letter, consult the committee as to the time of meeting, fixing no precise

date, but leaving it to their judgment. Resident members and others interested in the affairs of the association were consulted on the subject, and, after careful consideration, a time was agreed upon, a circular issued and sent out in the middle part of May, three months before the association met.

Further more, his assertion that a member of the committee desired to have the date fixed to suit his own convenience, and had no trouble to have the other members of the committee accede to his wishes, is all bosh. The date was agreed upon so as not to interfere with the farmer graduates, many of whom followed that occupation, and also to allow ample time for the institution to be put in proper order for the opening of the fall term. Neither was the member of the committee, who "made a hasty entrance into capital," responsible for the "rules" contained in the circular of which "One of the managers" complains. These "rules" stated that none but members and those who desired to become such, could enjoy the hospitalities of the institution during the re-union, and that those who came and did not join the association, would be compelled to put up at hotels, at their own expense. They were not of the committee's creation. The board of trustees of the institution consented to entertain only members of the association for two days, three if a Sunday was included, and to this the committee conformed. It appears from what "One of the Managers" says in regard to "having a large attendance and sources of better enjoyment" that his real object was to invite everybody to the re-union who chose to come, for two or three days at the expense of the institution, carry out his object by electing his (now defunct) friend president and leaving the treasury of the association empty by the arrangements he proposed to make.

It is unnecessary to state that every one who attended the late re-union, except "One of the Managers" and his crew, were perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made by the committee. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 14, 1879.

A NEW SOCIETY AT THE INDIANA INSTITUTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6, 1879. EDITOR JOURNAL:—I take the liberty to write a few things which have happened at this institution since the present term commenced.

There are at present over three hundred pupils here, and more are expected. The management, under Dr. William Glenn, the new superintendent, is all that can be desired by the pupils. He is exceedingly kind and pleasant, but strict in discipline. He has won the good-will of both teachers and pupils, and we sincerely hope that his management may be a great success.

A new society was organized Monday, October 20th, called the Gallaudet Literary Society in honor of Mr. Gallaudet, President of the Deaf-Mute College. The society consists of 35 members, most of whom belonged to the society of last year. The officers who have charge of it are: Charles B. Steinwenter, President, Oscar Osborn, vice-president, Albert Borg, secretary, and Malvin V. Collins, treasurer. They hold their offices for two months or until their successors are elected. The society held its first session Saturday evening, October 25th, and the exercises were quite interesting. Mr. Oscar Osborn related a story entitled "The Musicians of Bremen," which the members loudly applauded at the close. Several other very good recitations were given. A dialogue then ensued between Messrs. Walter Marsh, Jacob Evans, Hart Whitcomb, and Abiah Guard, which was performed successfully, and was the best I ever saw represented by deaf-mutes. After the recitations there was a debate on the question, "Which is the best to live in, country or town?" After an hour, passed in discussing, a vote was taken which resulted in favor of the country, 21 to 8. After several other dialogues, and miscellaneous business, the society adjourned for two weeks. A PUPIL.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Having read all the articles on the above subject that have appeared from time to time in the JOURNAL, and as I intend to be present no matter where the convention may be held, I have come to the conclusion that it would be best to throw my feather-weight into the balance in favor of Chicago. The reasons for choosing Chicago as the best place to hold the first national convention are obvious. It is easy of access from all points north, south, east, and west; in summer it is cool and pleasant, and it is not very far from the center of the deaf-mute population. In case Chicago should be chosen, I would suggest that P. A. Emery be appointed Chairman and Dudley Webster George, Secretary. All prominent deaf-mutes, and those engaged in forwarding the welfare of deaf-mutes, should be invited to prepare papers on subjects relating to deaf-mutes. Works of art and mechanical skill by deaf-mute hands should be exhibited. In this way the success and benefits of the proposed convention would be secured, and a printed pamphlet of the proceedings might be obtained by assessing the members and others who might subscribe for such a laudable project. Mr. William Martin Chamberlain, in a letter published in the JOURNAL, says that by "hurrying it up, we would be likely to kill the whole affair," and advocates postponing it for another year. He evidently has other reasons for postponing the meeting than those

which he presents in his letter, or he would not be so quick to suspect that some one had an "axe to grind." "All seems yellow to the jaundiced eye." Verbum sup. Mr. C., more than any one else, should be ready by 1880, as he and "old Tom Brown" have been thinking about it since 1854. If it takes thirty-six years for him to form his plans, how long will it take to carry them out? "Old Tom Brown" is yet to be heard from. Those who attend the convention can decide, before other business is attended to, whether a constitution, and by-laws and a permanent board of officers will be necessary. Cincinnati is, without doubt, a very good place, but in summer it is intolerably hot and is not altogether free from the annual yellow-fever epidemics of the more southern States. Taking every thing into consideration it must be acknowledged that Chicago is the place where can be carried out that grand sentiment, "the greatest good to the greatest number." E. A. HODGSON. New York, Nov. 17, 1879.

A College for Deaf-Mute Ladies.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17th, 1879. EDITOR JOURNAL:—A great deal has been said lately, through the columns of your paper, concerning the expediency of founding a college for deaf-mute ladies, and the ladies themselves have taken up the pen in the cause. "Admiral" has sounded a call to arms, which will no doubt be, within an exceedingly short time, replied to by all the deaf-mute chivalry of the land, and I for one, can see no reason why their desire should not be complied with, for in our primary institutions, the members of the fair sex have shown themselves capable of attaining as high a grade of education as any one else.

The day when women were looked upon in the lower walks of life simply as household drudges, and in the higher, as butterflies, only fit to range among the flowers and feed upon the sweets of society, has long since passed, and woman now occupies her proper place in the world. One by one institutions of learning for women have risen, until now the country teems with them.

Woman by nature is more fitted for sedentary pursuits than man; add to this that she is almost, if not entirely, free from the deleterious habits that tend to weaken the mind and body of man, and it is at once apparent that woman in general is possessed of the advantage for improvement that men have, would soon equal if not excel him in any and all the higher branches of learning. As to the objections raised by one of the members of the young ladies' literary society, I can see no sense in them. Learning does not generally make woman "stiff and dignified." Quite to the contrary, if accompanied by modesty, it lends to their manners and conversation a peculiar charm, not observable in the uneducated or half-educated woman; and that a man should dislike an intelligent and refined wife, simply because she is intelligent and refined, appears to me particularly absurd. A man likes a wife who can sympathize with him and in his pursuits, one who can talk with him on the subjects he loves, and who possesses the same tastes as himself; and who is fit to become the instructor of his children, and a leader in society. "Admiral" and others are continually babbling about the "days of chivalry" being "well nigh over." It may conduce somewhat to the enlightenment of such persons to be told that the days of true chivalry have just come; for although the warrior no longer dons his sword and buckles, and marches forth to avenge his knight's real or fancied wrongs—such knights being represented now only in the modern duels, and the weapons consist only of innocent looking little pepper boxes and bowie knives—so soon as a woman's wrongs become known, not one but a thousand voices are lifted up in her defense, and even if the courts do not take the matter in hand, the persecutor dies the most miserable of deaths in being excluded from all decent society, and forced to live on "cold shoulders" for the rest of his natural life. Let us by all means have a deaf-mute college for girls; but on what plan it should be founded I will leave it to more mature minds to decide; but I think that "Olive's" theory is the best one that could be advanced; for, to found a separate institution exclusively for girls, would be going to needless expense. The above subject seems to have crowded out all mention of the national convention. Such a gathering would of course be very expensive, and so far as I can see there is no necessity for it, beside a but few mutes could afford, or would be willing, to pay the sum requisite to carry them from one side of the country to the other, and to pay for two or three weeks' boarding and incidentals besides. Therefore the convention would be almost, if not quite lost; but if it is decided to hold it, let it be held in some central city, and in my opinion there is none more suited than Chicago, which being situated on the very shore of one of the great lakes, will afford facilities for recreation and enjoyment not to be found in the more southern cities. Yours truly, TONY.

What a pity flowers can utter no sound! A singing rose; a whispering violet; a murmuring honey suckle—oh, what a rare and exquisite miracle these would be.

Leave your business annoyances with the dust of your offices, and carry sunshine into the home circle.

THE CONVENTION.

MANDARIN, Fla., Nov. 13, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The paper of last week contained William M. Chamberlain's article on the re-union and your editorial reply. From experience I agree with the former, and am afraid of serious result if you should insist on your hasty decision. Please be candid enough to let me give reasons for seconding Mr. Chamberlain. We have been too enthusiastic on the subject, without counting the prospective expenses of the re-union. Remember the motto "Slow, but sure." If the first re-union of next year should prove a failure as to finances, and the number of mutes present, the subject could not be renewed until another generation comes. There are several possible causes of the convention bursting up; among them, sectional feelings. We have already seen letters from the West showing that they are "hot heads," as they threaten not to be present if the convention should be located in New York. They have yet to learn to exchange courtesies.

It can't be fair to solve the question of locating the re-union by voting, as they do in the JOURNAL. Those that are defeated will not be present. Sectionalism already prevails. Even a large number of the successful voters may fail to be present. I don't see any other way to solve the matter satisfactorily to all parties, than by lot. We ought to raise funds first by paying membership fees, one dollar and donations, to ensure the success of the re-union. I consider it too risky to have the national meeting without the funds, and in case of the failure, you may be held responsible for the deficit.

I don't favor the delay till 1881, but wish that you would defer the decision till next spring in order to wait further developments. No hurry, as it will then be plenty of time. We are past the days of stages, and all in the nation know the result within a week and can prepare in time. If you should postpone the declaration of the result and agree to settle it by lot, I suggest that we shall immediately send the money to your care and you give us receipts, and we would abide the result of the lot, and the money of those not present would go to the re-union.

It would not be necessary to meet always in the centre of the United States, and in August. It would do well anywhere, depending on novel incidents, as anniversaries, etc., and Christmas week may answer very well. The meetings must be located in centres of deaf-mute populations, because such gatherings outside the centre are always failures. Fox mentioned the New York convention at Buffalo, and also in New England, as in Vermont, Maine, etc., in point of finance and number of mutes. The most successful conventions were held in Hartford, New York City and other institutions, simply because they were free boarders. The National Re-union folks have to meet every expense and therefore you must be very prudent, and sure of the count. "Look before you leap." I have given up the idea of the constitution and by-laws, as unnecessary and bothering. It took them at one of the Worcester, Mass., Conventions, all day to discuss an unimportant amendment. In consequence of this a Boston paper said that theirs was a juvenile club!

The National Re-union ought to have five hundred mutes (\$500), and be represented by more than half of the States. Will the Ohioans guarantee these numbers? I would like to see the first re-union at Washington in 1880, but the question is the cost of living. It may do well to organize like the national political conventions. Mr. Chamberlain was often Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and veteran secretary of the New England Gallaudet Association; myself, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Gallaudet and Clerc's arrival at Hartford, and treasurer of the N. E. G. A.; you the president of the New York Association, etc., and so we ought to know the subject better than most mutes.

W. K. CHASE.

NEWARK NOTES.

NEWARK, N. J., November 16, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Please publish the following news in your valuable paper: The deaf-mutes of Newark, N. J., regret to learn that Mr. Job Turner has given up the idea of coming to that city this fall; but were very happy to see Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who delivered a very interesting lecture on Education, at the mission chapel, on Tuesday night, the 11 inst. They were delighted to see him and listen to his lecture, which was both pleasant and instructive. They feel very thankful to Dr. Gallaudet for this and his many other acts of kindness to them, and hope he will come to Newark again very soon. Miss Sarah Harper of Morganville, N. J., was in Newark, on a visit to her friends and stayed a week. She enjoyed it very much, and returned home last week. She is exceedingly lively.

Waldron H. Halsey, of Newark, returned home from New York where he had the pleasure of visiting the Manhattan Literary Association on the 13th of this month. He expects to attend St. Ann's Church next Sunday afternoon, the 23d inst.

Misses Lizzie and Eleanor Bonsheld, Madison, N. J., went to Newark, N. J., where they expected to see Job Turner on the 12th, but they were disappointed. They are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Redman at Roseville. They will return home to-morrow, if the weather is clear.

On the 16th (Sunday afternoon) Dr. Pammel preached a good sermon to the

deaf-mutes at Mission chapel, Newark. Fourteen mutes were present.

It is reported that Miss Carrie Durbrown is now living in East Orange, N. J. G. V.

COLUMBUS JOTTINGS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Up to date 439 pupils have been registered for the present term, 241 boys, 188 girls. Since school opened at the Illinois Institution, Ohio no longer enjoys second place in the number of her pupils at the institution. The former State now standing next to New York, having 440 arrivals upon the opening day.

The main topic among the pupils just now is the battle to be waged on the 27th inst. against "Turkey," and they propose to meet him squarely. On the evening of the same day the Cionian Society propose to give an exhibition.

Mrs. Ida A. Kessler, who, on account of ill health, a year ago, was compelled to give up her duties, in the Articulation Class, returned the present week and is again at her post. Two classes have been formed of the pupils who are able and desire to receive the benefits of articulation.

Mr. Robert Patterson lectured before the Cionian Society last Saturday evening, taking for his subject John Gutenberg, the inventor of types. The mere announcement that he would speak was sufficient to bring a large audience into the chapel who paid the closest attention to the many interesting incidents related by the speaker in regard to his subject. At the close hearty applause was given by those in attendance, expressive of their appreciation of the lecture.

Another audiophone made its appearance at the institution last Saturday and was experimented upon. It is claimed to be a Cincinnati invention, and like the Chicago instrument, proved a useless concern to those who tried it. Its appearance resembles that of a tin whistle such as boys commonly use between their teeth, though, of course, on a larger scale. If a partition were placed between the two orifices of the whistle, a string attached to each side of the partition piece, a small chip of wood tied to one of the strings and a mouth piece to the other it would give a good idea of what the Cincinnati audiophone is. There were two samples of the audiophone at the institution, one large and the other small, the former made of brass, the other of a polished metal. The materials in their composition could not have cost over a dollar, yet the inventor asked the sum of seven dollars for one, and a higher price for the other, because it happened to be made a little more attractive. The largest of the instruments was about four inches in width.

Mr. Thomas L. Sutton, of Cincinnati, a former pupil of the institution, was married on the evening of the 12th inst., and this is what the Cincinnati Enquirer had to say of the affair:—"A rather peculiar and unique marriage was celebrated last night at the residence of the bride's parents, on Central avenue. The groom was Mr. Thomas L. Sutton, of Cincinnati, and the bride Miss Laura Thomas, of this city. The novelty of the affair was the fact that the contracting parties are deaf and dumb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Tinker, of the First Baptist Church. The bride and groom, preceded by their brother, walked into the parlor, while the bride's sister played a wedding march. When they arrived in the center of the room they turned suddenly around and faced the minister who pronounced the solemn marriage bonds, and then he married them in the deaf and dumb language, and was seemingly well informed in it. At the conclusion of the ceremony the preacher kissed the bride, and was followed by the groom and the numerous invited guests present. The bride looked lovely dressed in maroon-colored silk, trimmed to match, while the groom appeared manly and handsome. An elegant repast was served to the guests by the bride's parents. The presents were numerous, costly, elegant and appropriate, and were displayed at the residence on Tibbatts street, which they had sensibly furnished previous to their nuptials."

COLUMBUS.

Nov. 15th, 1879.

A REMARKABLE DREAM.

Horace Wedge, of Bridgeport went shooting recently, and returned at night after a tramp covering several miles. After his return home he put his hand in his pocket for his watch and found it was missing. On that or the following night he dreamed he saw his watch lying near a beech tree, where he had killed two birds, and so vivid was the dream that the following day he resolved to go and look for the watch. He found the tree seen in his dream without difficulty, and lying near it, just as pictured in his vision, he found the missing watch, safe and sound.

HOW TO DETECT POISON IVY.

The poison ivy and the innocuous kind differ in one particular, which is too easy of remembrance to be overlooked by any one who is enough interested in the brilliant-tinged leaves of autumn to care for gathering them—the leaves of the former grow in clusters of three and those of the latter in fives. As somebody has suggested in a juvenile story-book, every child should be taught to associate the five leaves in a cluster with the fingers on the human hand, and given to understand, that when these numbers agree, they can be brought into contact with perfect safety. It may spare our

readers no little suffering to bear this point in mind during their rambles in the fields.

Philadelphia Notes.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—Please excuse my long silence, as I have not furnished Philadelphia and vicinity deaf-mute news for your popular JOURNAL for the past two months. I am afraid that I have been careless about attending to matters to be sent to the JOURNAL. But now I will try to write an article, and I will be able to be more regular hereafter.

On the evening of the 25th of September (Thursday) the installation of the Clerc Library Association was made for the ensuing year. President Zeigler called the meeting to order, and opened with prayer by Mr. Fortescue. The Chair called Mr. Fortescue to present a succinct statement of the financial condition quarterly, as called for on the 4th of September. The Secretary and Treasurer made abstract reports, which were accepted.

Mr. Zeigler addressed the association before retiring from the office of President. He said: "Members—Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you for having elected me President for one year, and I have tried to do my duty faithfully and rule fairly in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws, and have worked hard for your welfare and interest. I am glad to see our association prospering and going on steadily in improvement. I am much pleased to see so many ladies here, who are welcome to attend the lectures, which are very interesting. In conclusion I thank you for your kindness to me."

Mr. Guss escorted Mr. Fortescue, President-elect to the chair. The retiring President said he hoped that Mr. F. would make a good President, and shook hands with him.

On taking the chair, Mr. Fortescue thanked the members for the honor conferred on him of being elected President. He said he was sorry that he could not make a long speech, but would briefly address them. He promised to discharge all duties faithfully, and would adhere strictly to the Constitution and By-Laws in his rulings; and hoped that the association would be more prosperous and better than last year even. The officers elected for the ensuing year were—

President—M. C. Fortescue.
First Vice President—Jaggard.
Second Vice President—Bayne.
Secretary—Guss.
Treasurer—Roop.

Trustees—Zeigler, Schutz and McKinney.

Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Syle. Mr. Fortescue is the Chairman of all meetings of the Guild Church for deaf-mutes connected with St. Stephen's Church. The committee was elected last May, and is as follows: Messrs. Fortescue, McKinney, John Lentz, Schutz, H. Stevenson, and Mrs. Van Court. The Ephphata Guild is doing much good and making improvement.

Rev. Henry W. Syle is better, but he has the same pain in his head, but is still able to attend the church. His father arrived here recently from Asia, and he makes a visit to his son, who is very glad to meet him, as he had not seen him for twelve years. He is an agreeable and fine appearing minister.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet came here to administer the Holy Communion, and preached to us on the 19th of last October. He said he had worked hard for many years, and now there are services for deaf-mutes in churches in many cities in the United States. It is a good work, and he has been successful in planning and carrying it out. We were very glad to see him, as we had not seen his pleasant face in about ten months.

Miss Bridget O'Connor, the sister of Mrs. Wm. R. Cullingworth, formerly living in Wisconsin, came here a few weeks ago, and will stay here now. She worked in Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf-mutes, a few years ago. We are very glad to see our friend Bridget.

On the 30th of last October, there was a meeting of the Clerc Library Association. Mr. J. Elwell, a recent graduate of the National College for Deaf-mutes, was introduced, and delivered a lecture before the society. He gave us a remarkable and very interesting lecture on the "Sun." A vote of thanks was tendered him. Mr. Elwell is still trying to get up a day school for deaf-mutes of those from six to eight years of age, in this city. He expects the Committee on Schools of the Board of Education to reach a decision upon the question on the 9th of December next. We hope he will be successful in getting the appointment as teacher. He will make a good and faithful teacher.

Rev. Dr. William Radder, Rector of St. Stephen Church, (which we use), went to Europe for the benefit of his health. He returned home about the 15th of October last. His health is now much better.

Prof. Job Turner, a deaf-mute missionary, was in town last Thursday, and lectured before the Literary Association. He gave us a splendid lecture on the subject—"Knowledge is power." His sign language is good, and his manner graceful. He said he was going South again this winter.

When Rev. Dr. Gallaudet goes to Richmond, Va., Prof. Turner is expected to be ordained to a deaconate, (on the 11th of January, 1880).

Rev. John Chamberlain administered the Holy Communion yesterday morning, and preached us a very interesting sermon in the afternoon, and also taught us in Bible class. About 60 deaf-mutes even present.

Mr. Roberts, formerly Allentown, Pa., and his wife have moved here, where they intend to live. Mr. Rob-

erts has been working for deaf in the church in Allentown, Pa. We are glad to have them here.

Mr. Joseph A. Roop has been from home for a week or so, his mother and other friends at 1113 he had not seen for a year. He is now back again and very busy at weaving.

It has snowed but little, and that in the middle of last month. This was surprising, as the weather was not cold.

Yours very respectfully,
A PHILADELPHIAN.
Philadelphia, Nov. 17th, 1879.

OAT MEAL AND HOW TO COOK IT.

The Christian Advocate, of New York City, not long ago contained the following:

"Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Professor Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and height, and also tested the strength of both the arms and loins of the students in the university—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities—drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them, the French; very much higher, the English; and the highest of all, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of good oatmeal porridge."

Another paper, the name of which we do not just now recall, had an article thus:

"Oatmeal is food for bone as well as brain, muscle as well as mind. To the laboring or artisan class it commands itself on account of its cheapness, the readiness and economy with which it can be cooked, and while it is easily digested, it contains a larger proportion than wheat of the elements that go to form bone and muscle. It commands itself to literary men and all workers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brains. Several well-known authors swear by oatmeal porridge as a brain-inspiring compound. There are many households where porridge and milk form the staple of the morning meal—a capital 'basis of operation' to begin the day's work on. These families will tell you that old and young alike thrive famously on it. Not only is porridge pre-eminently rich in nutritive matter, but when nicely cooked, and eaten with new milk, it is simply delicious—as a dainty dish fit, indeed to set before any king."

As if to prolong the echo of the above statements until all who eat shall hear and give heed to the laws of life, one of the leading health magazines of the country, published by Dr. James C. Jackson and his adopted daughter at the Water Cure Home of Dansville, N. Y., says:

"Oatmeal is seldom cooked sufficiently. For the coarser oatmeals (which are by far the best for mush) measure five or six parts water (preferably soft)—yes, measure it, and then you will have it alive every time, and not be at the trouble of watching it to see if it is right consistency and adding more meal. As soon as the water boils pour in one part meal. These coarse meals do not require stirring up. Let it boil up smartly until it sets, or is evenly diffused through the water, then set it back where it will not boil so fast, and after half an hour place it where it will barely simmer. Let it cook an hour at least, and two hours, if possible. If the time is limited, put it as usual beforehand, and stir it when heating it up. After that it requires no stirring. The sliminess often complained of is due to the constant stirring which some cooks practice. The surest way to avoid scorching is to cook it in a double kettle, or in a tin dish set into a kettle of boiling water; then all the attention it requires is to keep water in the kettle beneath and to see that it boils. Disturb as little as possible when dishing, and allow it to stand a few minutes before serving. With the Scotch and other fine oatmeals the process is much the same, only they require much stirring while setting, and the proportion of meal is greater after that. It is particularly important not to stir them until served. The time required to cook them is less, but an hour is none too much to get the best results from the Scotch, or Canadian as it is sometimes called. But no amount of cooking will make them equal to the coarser kinds in delicacy of flavor. A coffee-cup of oatmeal will suffice for five or six persons as the main dish for breakfast.—Condensed from *Lanes of Life*."

"The more one has to do with women, the more one learns to love them, and the more one loves them, the more one is loved again—for every true love finds its response, and the lightest love is the highest wisdom."

There are three degrees of folly—to censure actions from which we are not exempt; to discover faults in others which we are prone to overlook in ourselves; to solicit a useless favor."

Divided lives are multiplied in our divorce courts, adding to lawyers' incomes and human misery.

Philadelphia papers tell of the arrival in that city of a party of Italian children, all of whom had been purposely maimed by the loss of an eye or a limb, in order to fit them for the purpose of begging.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1879.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE CONVENTION.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I would have asked space for a short report some time ago, but many circumstances prevented me from doing so.

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL! How blest the name! Of a gem so purely bright, Which brings to us such words of fame, And truth, and heavenly light!

Our college would be sad and lone Without its cheering rays, For many joys from it have flown, And left us sad, and days.

It comes to us to brighten up Our solitude and sadness; It brings to us a blissful cup, Filled with joy and gladness.

Before I close my simple lay, Dear friends, I'll wish for this A bright and celestial day Of success—prosperity!

In accordance with your request in the JOURNAL, I inform you somewhat in regard to the place where and the time when the national convention of deaf-mutes in August, 1880, should meet. I favor Cincinnati, as it is the most suitable and nearly exactly central place for the deaf-mutes in every State in the country to gain convenient facilities for going there; besides the city has plenty of comfortable and cheap railroads and steamboats. If Syracuse be appointed as the place for holding a national convention most of the deaf-mutes I know cannot afford money to go to the too distant city, as the New Yorkers or the deaf-mutes of the other eastern cities could not go to London or Paris if the convention should be held in Europe. Thus, I beg every one who expects, or is anxious to, go to the convention to favor Cincinnati. If Cincinnati is selected by a majority of votes I shall be glad to be there in hope to meet all the deaf-mutes from every part of the United States in August. The convention should be held on the 9th of August in honor of the arrival of our greatest philanthropist, Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, with Mr. Laurent Clerc from France to America.

CHARLES KEARNEY, National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1879.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

BY ANGIE A. FULLER.

The *New York Appeal* for June, under the title of "Runaway Marriages," says: "Beware my fair young readers, how you dispose of your affections. It is always safe finally to consult your superiors and seniors in relation to marriage, and to abide by their counsel, if they are not too fastidious and arbitrary." The writer then goes on to tell a sad story of a beautiful young lady who eloped from an eastern city with a stylish-looking young man. After marrying, they settled in Chicago, and he soon began to neglect her. Ere long, she discovered he was a gambler and a drunkard instead of the worthy man he had appeared to be. In a few months he deserted her, and while he ruined other women she struggled alone with poverty and hard work until they sent her to a premature grave. This unfortunate lady's family "moved in the most aristocratic circles of society," and her father who is still alive, "is a millionaire." The story is concluded with the remark, "there is something wrong somewhere. Who will rise and explain it?"

Yes, there certainly is a wrong, and a very great wrong, somewhere, but it is with women mainly? Did the lady above mentioned commit a wrong, a sin, when she believed the man who met her as a gentleman was what he claimed to be? Did she dishonor her father or her sex, by taking this brother on trust and giving him love for the love which he declared existed in his own bosom? Was she more unwise, more blameworthy, for leaving home and dear ones for his sake, than he was for proving false to his pretensions or recreant to the responsibility he had deliberately assumed? Was she more guilty before God for marrying a bad man, under the honest supposition that he was good, than he was for being bad? And was she more responsible for what she suffered at his hands than he was the voters and law-makers of our land, who license gambling, drinking and licentiousness, and do less to punish men who ruin and inch by inch establish a mission among the Indians in the island of Kodiak, 600 miles west of Sitka, Alaska.

There is more counterfeiting in the Kentucky State Prison than out of it. The experts there combine their skill and experience.

According to a Delaware paper, Mrs. Judah P. Smith, an old colored woman, now living in Georgetown, Sussex Co., has passed her 100th year.

The Spiritualists of St. Petersburg, though much laughed at, are rapidly increasing in numbers, and they are about to establish a Spiritualist weekly.

In a deed to a large tract of land now on record at Santa Rosa, Cal., a mistake in the number of the township locates the land 12 miles out in the ocean.

A copy of Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted," printed in 1857, was found in a bale of rags from London in one of the Lee, Mass., paper mills the other day.

As the entrance fee to Masonic lodges in Turkey is so high that only the richest can join the order, the Turkish officers in Connecticut have united with a lodge in the land of steady habits.

The trial of a copyright lawsuit in Washington brings out the fact that one printer has, within a year, furnished thousands of counterfeiters of foreign champagne labels to put on American wine.

"Something wrong somewhere." Yes, by all that is true or right, there is something wrong somewhere, and we can but feel that both the wrong and the remedy rest in a very considerable degree with men. The minority, who are too honorable to injure women themselves, are prone to look with leniency upon the misdeeds of the less scrupulous brothers, and are inclined to lay the weight of blame upon woman's side of the scales. So the evil is perpetuated, and argued from year to year, and broken-hearted, morally ruined women form a noticeable part of

CONDENSED NEWS.

—The use of postal cards began in Austria in 1865.

—Diphtheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Professor Peters announces the discovery of a planet of the eleventh magnitude.

—A Russian naval officer is in Constantinople to negotiate for four iron-clad war steamers.

—Mann's cotton and seed oil mill at Yazoo City, Miss., burned, producing a loss of \$45,000.

—It is expected that 30,000 people will be drawn to Washington by the Re-union of the Army of the Cumberland.

—At Plain City, O., a series of lawsuits about an iron bolt, valued at ten cents, has already cost the litigants five hundred dollars.

—Bronson & Weston, of Ottawa, Can., have fifty men employed in the woods, at an average price of \$11 per month besides their board.

—A new kind of sweet potatoes is raised in Kern county, Cal., specimens of which weigh from fifteen and eighteen to twenty-two pounds.

—It is reported that a bill will be introduced in congress next session providing for the reduction of the President's salary to \$25,000.

—The two New York confidence men who victimized Rev. Mr. Paige, a Presbyterian clergyman from Illinois, were convicted last week.

—Dwight Whiting, of Boston, is on his way to Grahamstown, South Africa, to buy one hundred ostriches to stock a farm in San Joaquin Valley, Cal.

—One million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England November 12th for shipment to New York.

—Fred Miller was run over by a locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and lost an arm. He has recently sued the company for \$10,000 damages.

—Scarcity of cars on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad has compelled produce-dealers at North Parma to haul their apples to Spencerport for shipment on the New York Central.

—The number of children attending the public schools of Kingston, Can., is 1,744, with an average attendance of 1,425—the largest average in the annals of the Kingston public schools.

—Captain Collins, of Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Boise, Ia., was killed by a horse running away and smashing an ambulance in which he was riding.

—A cold-blooded murder was committed in Maryland a few days ago, the murderer being George Trust and the victim, a colored man, William A. Robinson, of Anne Arundel county, who was shot dead.

—On the 13th of October a \$3,000,000 floating dock basin was opened at Bordeaux, France. It can accommodate eighty ships of the largest tonnage. The shipping of Bordeaux has almost trebled since 1857, and its steamer tonnage exceeds 600,000 tons.

—Charles Tomlinson, of the suspended Liverpool (Eng.) firm of cotton brokers, charged with obtaining \$50,000 under false pretences, and negotiating false paper, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

—A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into another train between Princeton Junction and Lawrence, N. J., completely demolishing several cars, and seriously injuring Henry Davis, flagman, and a fireman named Muirhead.

—A series of bold and dashing burglaries is being committed throughout Central New York, from Utica to Auburn, showing that an organized and desperate gang is operating in that section of the State, and other portions are liable to meet with similar burglarizing.

—The Newland oak is forty-seven feet and six inches in girth. The Cowthorpe, now more than one hundred years in process of decay, has a girth of sixty feet. Both are in England. Many of the fine oaks in England are thought to be from eight hundred to a thousand years old.

—A New York paper says that speculation is raging in that city in every department with a fierceness not often seen in our days. More people are gambling to-day than ever before in stocks, cotton, breadstuffs, and other forms of merchandise. The fever appears to increase as prices advance.

—The Board of Excise of the town of Hempstead, N. Y., resigned in a body upon being informed that an effort would be made to have its members indicted at the next session of the county court for granting licenses to all applicants without the applications being signed by twelve freeholders, as provided by law.

—Edward C. Palmer, President of the Louisiana Savings Bank, at New Orleans, has been arrested upon two indictments by the grand jury, one charging him with embezzlement in June, 1879, of \$47,437 belonging to the bank or deposited therein; the other with publishing false reports and wilfully concealing facts as to the bank to deceive the public May 6th, 1879. Mr. Palmer has been imprisoned in default of \$40,000 bail. He declares that his arrest is an outrage, caused by hatred, jealousy, and spite, and that he is glad that it is now impossible to prevent an impartial investigation, whereby his enemies will be exposed.

SELECTED RECEIPTS.

Feather Cake.—Simple and good:—One cup white sugar, one spoonful butter, one egg, two even cups sifted flour, two-thirds cup sour milk or cream, half teaspoonful soda. One teaspoonful cream tartar may be used instead of sour milk. Flavor to taste.

Cream (or Milk) Gravy.—I thought I would say a good word for "white gravy," as children often call it. With them it is a great favorite as a dressing for potatoes. Pork fat cannot be compared with it on the score of healthfulness. Those who use pork fat often make this gravy in the same spider where the pork has just been fried, thus seasoning it with pork. We make it of milk, thickened with flour, and seasoned with butter and salt. For a pint of gravy you want a large spoonful of flour, stirred smoothly into a half a teacup of the cold milk. Let the milk be boiling when this is added, and kept constantly stirring, or the gravy will be lumpy. If cream is used instead of milk, no butter is necessary. The milk should be stirred while coming to the boil to keep it from burning. It is less likely to burn if a little butter is melted in the spider before pouring in the milk.

Roast Turkey.—See that the turkey is well cleaned and washed. For a good-sized fowl, take a small loaf of bread, cut in slices, and rub it fine. Put in a skillet one teacup of butter; slice into it a large white onion; let it cook a few moments, but do not brown; then add one teaspoon of salt, one of pepper, or more, if liked; then stir in the bread, and add a few spoonfuls of good cream, until it is moist, but not thin. Salt and pepper the inside of the turkey, and then fill. With a needle and thread sew the skin together at the openings, being careful to take the stitches deep enough to prevent tearing out; pull the skin over the neck bone and tie firmly. Truss the turkey into shape, lay it in the dripping pan, and put into a brisk oven, without any water in the pan. Tie a piece of good butter into a bit of soft, thin cloth, and rub over the fowl frequently while roasting. A year old bird will require three hours' cooking. Have the oven moderate the last half of the time.

THE DEAF-MUTE NATIONAL RE-UNION.

We desire all deaf-mutes of this country who intend to attend the national re-union to send their names, addresses, and the designated places and specified days of August, 1880, at which and on which they desire to have the re-union held. The time to accomplish this purpose is extended till January 1st, 1880, when a count of the votes will take place, and the place and day preferred by a majority will be finally decided upon.

Below we insert the names of deaf-mutes who have already expressed their preferences:

CINCINNATI.

1. P. A. Emery, of Illinois, - August 11th.
2. J. H. Gallagher, of " - " 15th.
3. James Fisher, of Georgia, - " 15th.
4. H. S. Morris, of " - " 15th.
5. M. Freeman, of " - " 15th.
6. A. Long, of " - " 15th.
7. D. Duncanson, of " - " 15th.
8. J. T. Bowen, of " - " 15th.
9. T. H. Coleman, of South Carolina, - 24th.
10. W. A. Coleman, of Massachusetts, - 24th.
11. R. H. Reed, of Wisconsin, - 25th.
12. R. H. Long, of Ohio, latter part of August.
13. W. E. White, of New Hampshire, - 25th.
14. Fred. Stickle, of Washington, August 25th.
15. B. M. Zeigler, of Pennsylvania, - 25th.
16. E. L. Van Damm, of Michigan, - 25th.
17. J. J. Kelly, of Minnesota, - 25th.
18. A. B. Richards, of Maryland, - 25th.
19. L. A. Palmer, of Tennessee, - 25th.
20. John Viter, of Ohio, - 25th.
21. A. Nelson, of Iowa, - 25th.
22. T. A. Kiesel, of Delaware, - 25th.
23. F. W. Shaw, of Ohio, - 25th.
24. J. M. Koehler, of Pennsylvania, - 25th.
25. J. A. Trundle, of Maryland, - 25th.
26. B. B. Alabough, of Pennsylvania, - 25th.
27. P. S. Morley, of " - 25th.
28. S. H. Haas, of " - 25th.
29. R. Stevenson, of Ohio, - 25th.
30. F. W. Wood, of Massachusetts, - 25th.
31. E. O. Herr, of Kentucky, - 25th.
32. J. M. Brown, of Indiana, - 25th.
33. N. H. Hanson, of Tennessee, - 25th.
34. T. F. Fox, of New York, - 25th.
35. A. R. Spear, of Minnesota, - 25th.
36. M. J. Kendrick, of New York, - 25th.
37. P. J. Hester, of Indiana, - 25th.
38. J. L. Smith, of Minnesota, - 25th.
39. C. W. Collins, of Nebraska, - 25th.
40. G. W. Caraway, of Mississippi, - 25th.
41. J. T. Hester, of Indiana, - 25th.
42. A. H. Schory, of Ohio, - 25th.
43. C. C. Codman, of Illinois, - Aug. 30th.
44. M. D. Lyon, of Kentucky, - 25th.
45. L. A. Cullahan, of Pennsylvania, - 25th.
46. W. Brookshire, of " - 25th.
47. H. B. Drake, of Ohio, - 25th.
48. J. S. Tufts, of Massachusetts, - 25th.
49. G. C. Sawyer, of District of Columbia, - 25th.
50. Alva Jeffords, of Illinois, - 25th.
51. J. Hammack, of Illinois, - 25th.
52. A. Bryant, of District of Columbia, - 25th.
53. Lester Goodwin, of Illinois, - 25th.
54. J. G. Saxon, of New York, - 25th.
55. Charles Kearney, of Indiana, - 20th.
56. N. P. Morrow, of Indiana, - 20th.
57. J. H. Hester, of Indiana, - 25th.
58. L. M. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, - 25th.
59. Charles Brown, of Indiana, - 25th.
60. E. B. Lawrence, of Louisiana, - 25th.
61. J. A. Richards, of Indiana, - 25th.
62. Matthias Heck, of Indiana, - 25th.
63. C. P. Fordick, of Kentucky, - 25th.
64. J. H. Yeager, of Kentucky, - 25th.
65. G. T. Schofield, of Kentucky, - 25th.
66. Miss Martha Stephens, of Kentucky, - 25th.
67. Wm. Hack, of Indiana, - 25th.
68. E. B. Brown, of Indiana, - 25th.
69. F. W. Bigelow, of Vermont, - 25th.
70. J. G. Dillman, of Indiana, - Aug. 25th.
71. H. H. Davis, of Massachusetts, - 25th.
72. G. T. Dougherty, of Missouri, - 25th.
73. M. B. Gray, of Kentucky, - Aug. 25th.
74. W. J. Blount, of Indiana, - 25th.
75. Bolt, D. Lee, of " - 25th.
76. J. K. T. Moulton, of Kentucky, - 25th.

CHICAGO.

1. A. J. Andrews, of North Carolina, Aug. 25th.
2. J. Cross, of Indiana, - " 25th.
3. George L. Reynolds, of New York, - " 25th.
4. C. K. W. Strop, of the D. C., - " 25th.
5. J. H. Hester, of Indiana, - " 25th.
6. Cha. A. Fox, of " - " 25th.
7. L. J. Bushman, of Minnesota, - " 25th.

ST. LOUIS.

1. W. L. Ambrose, of Missouri, - Aug. 20th.

PITTSBURGH.

1. George Layton, of West Virginia, Aug. 25th.

SYRACUSE.

1. H. C. Rider, of New York, - Aug. 25th.
2. L. N. Jones, of " - " 25th.
3. Mrs. G. J. Chandler, of New York, - " 25th.
4. Miss H. A. Avery, of " - " 25th.
5. Stephen Field, of " - " 25th.
6. Chauncey Engle, of " - " 25th.
7. H. W. Nutting, of " - " 25th.
8. H. Erbe, of Connecticut, - " 25th.
9. J. C. Van, of New Jersey, - " 25th.
10. W. H. Halsey, of " - " 25th.
11. J. R. Fimm, of New York, - " 25th.

The Texas Institution.

The Texas Deaf-Mute Ranger says: Nearly all of the old pupils have returned, and with the increased number of new pupils which have been received, we fear our accommodations will be rather cramped should all the members of the school for 1878-9 return. Fifty-four pupils are in attendance.

A Table.

For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

NOV. 23, 1879.

The Psalter for the 23d day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Proverbs iii.

2d Lesson—John x.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.

EVENING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 23d day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Proverbs viii.

2d Lesson—1. John iii.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

The SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, The SUN believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its life make-up—It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read The SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The SUN believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is unflinching by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinion to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and racism even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deprecates nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to give the first class, instruct the second, and discomfit the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And The SUN makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The SUN will be conducted during the year to come. The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to neglect his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of citizens who desire to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contentions of the popular and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the lives of every citizen. It is therefore, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the product and beneficiary of the election of the officers they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant, and insolent Administration, introduced at Washington. The SUN did something towards dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answer to these momentous questions. The SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

The year 1880 is a long one, and it is in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, that The SUN is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rate of subscription remains unchanged. For the DEAF-MUTE, a four-page sheet, 15 cents a month, the price by mail, post-paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of 55 cents a month, the price by mail, post-paid, is \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-five columns, is \$1.10 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free.

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of The SUN, New York City.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

35th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the latest inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Improved Machinery, Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in the departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

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Curious Way of Choosing a Husband.

The Wagaris of India are distinguished for truthfulness and apparently great kindness to the weaker sex. A woman of the Wagaris tribe, it is said, is not required to labor, and she possesses, moreover, the curious right, by long-established usage, of choosing a man for her husband. The choice is exercised by her in a novel manner. She sends a hair-pin to the man on whom she has set her affections, with the request that he will pin a handkerchief to his cap. Should he reciprocate her attachment he is only too well pleased to carry out her wishes, and when, doing so, names the woman who has sent the pin, whom he is obliged to marry forthwith.

REV. A. W. MANN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Toledo, O.,	November 20th.
Moore, Mich.,	" 21st.
Detroit, " "	" 23d.
Flint, " "	" 24th.
Jackson, " "	" 25th.
Jacksonville, Ill.,	" 27-28th.
St. Louis, Mo.,	" 30th.
Chicago, Ill.,	December 7th.
Michigan City, Ind.,	" 8th.
Plymouth, " "	" 9th.
Richmond, " "	" 11th.
Dayton, O.,	" 12th.
Cincinnati, O.,	" 14th.
Delaware, " "	" 15th.
Cleveland, " "	" 21st.
Pittsburg, Pa.,	" 23th.
Massillon, O.,	" 29th.
Mansfield, " "	" 30th.
Cleveland, " "	January 4th.

Other appointments will be made later on.

I desire to thank those who have helped to make the notices of my services generally known.

A. W. MANN.

24 William st., Cleveland, O., Nov. 10, 1879.

PROFESSOR JOE TURNER'S APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1879.

Sunday, Nov. 2.	Providence, R. I.
Tuesday, " 4.	Newport, R. I.
Wednesday, " 5.	Fall River, Mass.
Friday, " 7.	Plymouth, Mass.
Sunday, " 9.	Boston, Mass.
" evening " 9.	Beverly or Salem, " "
Wednesday, " 12.	Newark, N. J.
Thursday, " 13.	Trenton, N. J., if possible.
Friday, " 14.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Sunday, " 16.	Wilmington, Del.
Tuesday, " 18.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Wednesday, " 19.	York, Pa.
Thursday, " 20.	Baltimore, Md.
Friday, " 21.	Annapolis, Md.
Sunday, " 23.	Washington, D. C.

He will then go to Brandy Station, Culpepper county, Va., not only to rest and visit his many good Virginia relatives for about two months, but also to prepare for his ordination, which will probably take place in Richmond, Va., on Sunday, January 11th, subject to the decision of Bishop Whittle, of the Diocese of Virginia.

He has been compelled by advice and time to give up Canada for the present.

If his good friends should want to write to him during December and January they should remember his address, Brandy Station, Culpepper county, Va.

SCIENCE WINS!

A SPLENDID SURGICAL OPERATION—SUCCESSFUL RESULT AND WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—The operation of lithotomy (removal of stone from the bladder) one of the most severe and critical operations known to the science of surgery, was successfully performed on Tuesday upon Mr. Henry H. Pitts, a merchant of this city, by Dr. David Kennedy. Several friends of the patient witnessed the operation. Mr. Pitts has suffered several years from this difficulty, but it was only a week before the operation that he was made aware of the real cause of his complaint. Recovery.—Mr. Henry H. Pitts has recovered from the effects incident to the operation, the closure of the wound being completed on the 18th day. His general health is good—better than it has been for years, while he is perfectly free from all those distressing symptoms so characteristic of the disease with which he suffered. Had this and